

Producing scientific knowledge on migration: perspectives on African and Arab countries

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The general objective of this paper is to explore the scientific knowledge produced on the topic of migration in/from African or Arab countries. More specifically, it attempts to identify how different features of the current international division of scientific labour can be illustrated by an examination of the research conducted on migration in/from African and Arab countries. Two main aspects are explored: the role that Arab and African academic communities play in the production of knowledge on migration; and the research priorities among ‘Western and non-Western’ academics. Articles published between the years 2000 and 2010 in three main journals specialized in migration studies are analysed in order to discuss to a certain extent the setting of a hegemonic scientific agenda on international migration which mainly reflects West European and North American concerns. Two main conclusions are drawn: (1) the quasi-absence of scholars from Arab and African academic institutions in mainstream journals is one of the factors explaining the focus of published research on topics relevant to ‘Western’ societies (mainly the insertion process in European and North American countries); and (2) important dimensions of migration dynamics in Arab and African countries are being neglected.

Keywords: knowledge production; migration; Arab countries; African countries; social sciences; academics

Introduction

If African migration has for a long time been under-researched in the social sciences, there is by now a growing interest in this topic in the academic community as well as it featuring on political – specifically European – policy agendas. Since the year 2000, the European Commission has, for instance, granted an increasing proportion of its funding to projects on migration developed in Africa (EC, *EuropAid 2006*; Kabbanji 2013). Several research projects are also being conducted in Europe on African migration. The interest in studying Arab migrations is also increasing, particularly in the wake of recent revolts in the Arab world. Indeed, several conferences have been held since 2011 addressing the topic of migration and Arab revolts.¹ However, it seems that very few scholars from African and Arab countries are involved in the international knowledge production on migration if we observe their low participation in international conferences or contribution to key references in migration studies.

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The general objective of this paper is to explore the scientific knowledge produced on the topic of migration in/from African or Arab countries. More specifically, four main questions are being addressed:

- Who are the scholars producing knowledge on migration in/from African and Arab countries?
- Which populations are being studied?
- What are the main topics addressed by the publications analysed?
- What kind of data and methodologies are used to produce knowledge on migration in/from African and Arab countries?

Literature on the international division of scientific labour provides useful tools to tackle these questions. According to Shinn, Vellard, and Waast (2010), this form of international division of labour is a historically constructed process and was institutionalized for the first time by the colonial division of labour during the 18th century. By the end of the 20th century three main phenomena within the context of globalization characterized this process: an increasing number of nations entering the scientific scene; the creation of a science apparatus with considerable budgets and logistics (usually not in the social sciences); and the development of research fields requiring a multiplicity of observation sites or a combination of scientific disciplines (usually not in the social sciences). The ‘North–South’ scientific labour division has implied a distribution of the tasks amongst the different partners involved in the production of scientific data and knowledge (researchers, centres, nations or regions), and the positioning of each partner within research networks.

For Alatas (2003), inequalities between ‘Western’ and ‘non-Western’ countries subsist and are maintained by three main features of the current international division of scientific labour:

- A division between theoretical and empirical intellectual labour.
- A division between other-country and own-country studies.
- A division between comparative and single-case studies.

This paper attempts to identify how these different features of the current international division of scientific labour can be illustrated by an examination of the research conducted on migration in/from African and Arab countries. Three main aspects are explored:

- The roles that Arab and African academic communities play in the production of knowledge on migration.
- The collaboration practices in this specific field of research (through the analysis of authorship).
- The research priorities among ‘Western’ and ‘non-Western’ academics.

To do this, it analyses the articles published between the year 2000 and 2010 in three main journals specialized in migration studies. For the sake of the analysis, a distinction will be made between the three following regions (when feasible): the Maghreb (which includes here Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia), the Mashreq (composed of the following countries: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states, Sudan and Syria), and Sub-Saharan Africa (which comprises here all countries located south of the Sahara Desert excluding those mentioned as

Mashreq). Keeping in mind that African and Arab countries are not homogenous categories, and do face different migration patterns, this distinction will allow it to be shown how the importance given to migration from or towards these regions varies as well as the type of topics covered.

This research does not pretend to give exhaustive coverage of the large core of research produced on migration. It is nonetheless a first step in assessing the contribution of Arab/African scholars to international social science knowledge production in migration studies as reflected by their presence in (or absence from) the main academic journals specialized in this field. It will also allow discussion to a certain extent of the setting of a hegemonic scientific agenda on international migration which mainly reflects West European and North American concerns: such as the focus on social issues relevant to 'Western' societies (mainly integration/assimilation issues in Europe and North America). At the same time, relevant topics for African and Arab societies are being under-researched, as is the case with the impact of emigration on Arab/African societies or the impact of Western immigration on Arab/African societies.

Methods

Three mainstream journals dedicated to the study of international migration were selected for analysis: *International Migration Review* (IMR), *International Migration* (IM), and *European Review of International Migration* (REMI).² All articles published between 2000 and 2010, dealing principally with migration from/in African or Arab countries, were selected. A total of 143 articles were thus analysed: 27 published in IMR, 51 in IM and 65 in REMI (Table 1).³

European Review of International Migration (REMI)

REMI is edited three times per year by the University of Poitiers in France.

Launched in 1985 at the initiative of Gildas Simon, REMI aims to publish empirical and theoretical research from various disciplines addressing international migration and ethnic relations. While emphasizing the European dimension as a spatial frame of reference, the journal is open to other fields through other migration systems in the world. Open to all social sciences, REMI is intended as a permanent observatory of the diversity of spaces studied, the evolution of approaches, the shifting complexity of international migration and social dynamics.⁴

No scholars affiliated to an institution based in an African or Arab country are members of the editorial committee (most of them are French scholars). One scholar from Tunisia and one from Lebanon appear amongst the correspondents of this journal.

Table 1. Number of articles analysed per journal, 2000–2010

Journal	Number of articles	
	N	%
<i>International Migration Review</i> (IMR)	27	19
<i>International Migration</i> (IM)	51	36
<i>European Review of International Migration</i> (REMI)	65	45
Total	143	100

International Migration (IM)

Published on behalf of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), IM is edited by Elzbieta M. Gozdziaik at Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM). IM is edited bimonthly and ranked 18/25 in Demography (ISI Journal Citation Reports, 2012 ranking). Its impact factor is 0.865.

IM is a refereed, policy-oriented journal on migration issues as analysed by demographers, economists, sociologists, political scientists and other social scientists from all parts of the world. It covers the entire field of policy relevance in international migration, giving attention not only to a breadth of topics reflective of policy concerns, but also to coverage of all regions of the world and to comparative policy.⁵

The editorial board (mostly composed of scholars based in the US and the UK) comprises one scholar from Nigeria and one from Lebanon (based in Egypt).⁶

International Migration Review (IMR)

Published on behalf of the Centre for Migration Studies in the United States, IMR is an interdisciplinary journal created to encourage and facilitate the study of all aspects of sociodemographic, historical, economic, political, legislative and pastoral aspects of human mobility. It is internationally regarded as the principal journal in the field facilitating study of human migration, ethnic group relations and refugee movements. Through an interdisciplinary approach and from an international perspective, IMR provides the single most comprehensive forum devoted exclusively to the analysis and review of international population movements.⁷

Currently edited by Ellen Percy Kraly in association with Monica Boyd, Fei Guo and Jamie Winders Joseph, IMR is ranked 11/23 in Demography (ISI Journal Citation Reports, 2012 ranking) and its 2012 impact factor is 1.188. IMR is a quarterly. The editorial board, mostly composed of scholars based in the United States (23/38), includes two scholars affiliated to an African institution (based in Ghana and South Africa) and one scholar based in Egypt.

Who are the scholars producing knowledge on migration in/from African or Arab countries?

A first step in assessing the extent to which the international division of scientific labour impacts on the production of knowledge on migration is to examine the contribution of academics from institutions based in African and Arab countries to the large corpus of research published in mainstream international journals. The analysis of authorship by institutional affiliation of the author shows that among the 143 articles published between 2000 and 2010 in the three selected journals, 24% were written by academics based in a French institution (mostly published in French in REMI)⁸ and 14% by academics based in the United States (Figure 1). Scholars from Arab and African institutions are a minority amongst authors publishing on migration in or from Arab/African countries. A total of 15% were written by scholars from Sub-Saharan Africa (11 articles, including one co-authored by two academics from South Africa)⁹ and from the Mashreq (10 articles). Five of these articles were published in REMI and 13 in IM, a policy-oriented journal edited by the IOM and covering 'politically relevant' topics such as irregular migration, trafficking, and migration and development. Only two scholars, from the Mashreq, have been

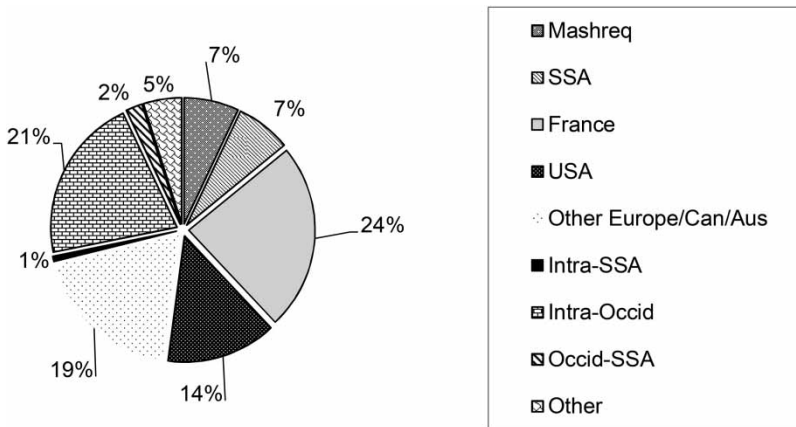


Figure 1. Number of articles by institutional affiliation of the author, the three journals, 2000–2010 ($N = 143$).

Note: Intra-Occid = collaboration between two or more authors located in Europe or North America; Intra-SSA = South Africa/South Africa; Mashreq = Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Palestine, Egypt; Occid-SSA = France/Burkina Faso; UK/Zimbabwe; Netherlands/Netherlands/Ghana; Other Europe/Can/Aus = Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, UK, Australia, Canada; Other = Brazil, Iran, Turkey, Israel/USA, Singapore/USA, India/India/India; SSA = Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Niger, South Africa.

published in the most renowned journal: IMR. Scholars from the Maghreb are not represented in any of these journals.

The analysis of co-authorship shows that there is almost no collaboration between scholars from Western and non-Western countries (only three collaborations between Europe–SSA institutions), while collaboration between scholars based in Europe or North America is more common (31 articles were co-written by scholars based in these countries, which accounts for 21% of all the articles). The relative absence of authors affiliated to African and Arab academic institutions will have an impact on the type of research conducted, as will be shown in the following sections.

What kind of scientific knowledge on migration in/from African and Arab countries is produced?

A word frequency analysis was first performed using Iramuteq software in order to explore the corpus.¹⁰ Figures 2 and 3 show the word clouds generated by analysing separately titles related to migration in/from African countries (69 titles) and those related to migration in/from Arab countries (66 titles).

Words used to discuss migration from/towards African and Arab countries are quite different as shown by these two figures. Academics tend to research migration in Africa from different perspectives, studying many types of population – migrants, refugees, women, children, households, diasporas – as well as several topics – labour, integration, return, development, and so on (Figure 2). On the other hand, cultural aspects such as religion (Islam), ethnicity and identity seem to be more generally used to analyse immigration from Arab countries, along with the study of a



Figure 2. Word cloud, African countries. Source: 69 titles – *International Migration Review* (IMR), *International Migration* (IM) and *European Review of International Migration* (REMI).



Figure 3. Word cloud, Arab countries. Source: 66 titles – *International Migration Review* (IMR), *International Migration* (IM) and *European Review of International Migration* (REMI)

few specific populations: especially refugees and workers (Figure 3). A detailed analysis of the selected articles conducted in the next section will allow us to deepen these first remarks.

Populations studied and countries researched

Approximately half of the articles selected focus on migration in Arab and African countries (see Table 2 and Figure B1 in Appendix B). Intra-regional migration in Sub-Saharan Africa attracts the biggest number of articles in the three journals analysed (37 articles). Europe is the second region of interest with 40 articles dealing with African and Arab immigration in European countries, in particular in France (half of the articles, most of them published in REMI; see Figure C1 in Appendix C). While publications on migration in Sub-Saharan Africa are almost twice the number of publications on migration in Arab countries, Arab immigrants and their descendants in Europe – particularly of Maghrebi origin – are more studied than Sub-Saharans. On the contrary, very few articles examined migration in the Maghreb countries (two articles out of 143). Studies have mainly addressed migration dynamics in the Mashreq region (Lebanon, Jordan, some of the Gulf countries, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan, Libya and Iraq), looking both at intraregional migration (14 articles) and foreign labour migration to the Mashreq (mainly from Asian countries).

Nine of the articles adopt a transnational perspective, examining migration processes both in African or Arab origin countries and destination countries in Europe, North America and Australia. The countries concentrate an important number of articles: France (18 articles), South Africa (eight articles) and the United States (eight articles). All 25 scholars from Arab and African institutions published in these journals (including those who collaborated with academics based elsewhere) have worked on migration dynamics in their own regions, and most of the time in the country where they are based (see Table A1 in Appendix A). None

Table 2. Population studied per region for all journals, 2000–2010 (%)

Population origin	Region where the research was conducted ^a						Total	
	Arab	SSA	Europe	North America/Australia	SSA/Arab and European Union/North America/Aus	Other	N	%
SSA	1	37	12	2	4	3	59	41
Arab	14	0	18	9	3	6	50	35
Arab and SSA	1	0	4	1	1	0	7	5
Non-Arab/SSA	8	7	0	0	0	1	16	11
Arab/SSA and other	0	0	6	2	1	2	11	8
Total N	24	44	40	14	9	12	143	–
%	17	31	28	10	6	8	–	100

Notes: ^aArab = Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Somalia, Palestine, Sudan, Middle East, Tunisia, Maghreb, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Gulf.

SSA = Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Cape Verde, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, West Africa. Europe = Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, UK, Europe.

SSA/Arab countries and Europe/North America/Australia = Cuba and United States, France, Belgium and Democratic Republic of Congo, Italy and Libya, Lebanon and Sweden, Morocco–Europe, Morocco–Spain, Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (SEM), Senegal and France.

Other = Bahrain, Estonia and Pakistan, Brazil, Britain and Canada, Lebanon and Israel, OECD countries, Palestine and Israel, SSA and China, Turkey, Israel.

has conducted research in Europe, North America or Australia. This reinforces Alatas's (2003) finding that, in the context of the international division of scientific labour, non-Western researchers are assigned to work on their own countries.

Topics covered

The large majority of articles have examined the insertion process and living conditions of African and Arab immigrants and their descendants in destination countries (particularly in Europe) (Table 3).

Identity dynamics and the role of cultural variables in explaining a positive or negative insertion (on the socio-cultural, political and economic levels) have been studied by an important number of academics (Table 4). Research on Arab immigrants and their descendants in Europe has been particularly focused on Islam and Muslims, examining their socio-cultural, economic and political trajectories, and comparing them with other populations, making the assumption that religion is a key factor when studying the settlement of populations from Arab countries in Europe (particularly from the Maghreb).

Secondly, an important number of articles have examined labour migration and economic dimensions of migration, particularly when studying migration of foreign workers to the Gulf countries. Migration determinants and trends are also frequently addressed in these articles, particularly in the Sub-Saharan region. Migration policies in African and Arab countries, the politics of migration controls in Europe, and public opinion about migration are among the topics frequently addressed.

New topics have emerged (as in the broader migration studies field), particularly amongst studies concerned with African/Arab immigrants in European Union/North America/Australia: transnationalism, networks, second generation and irregular

Table 3. Type of topic for all journals, 2000–2010 ($N=143$)

Topic	<i>N</i>	%
Insertion process	61	43
Trends	20	14
Politics	18	13
Determinants	15	10
Transnationalism	10	7
Trajectories	8	6
Effects at origin	8	6
Other	3	2
Total	143	100

migration. More traditional topics in migration studies are explored in relation to migration in African/Arab countries: the migration–development nexus, and more specifically brain drain, investments, remittances; labour migration characteristics and trends; forced migration and refugee populations. Some topics remain peripheral such as education, family and human rights. Publications of scholars from African and Arab institutions are mainly focused on the following topics: irregular migration and trafficking, forced migration and refugee movements, migration management and migration trends.

Methodology and data sources

Knowledge production on migration in and from African and Arab countries is characterized by its multidisciplinary as is more generally the case in migration studies. Four main disciplines of the social sciences are involved: anthropology, sociology, demography and geography. While qualitative approaches predominate (Table 5), 32 articles relied on quantitative data, and 16 scholars used mixed methods. The data used were mainly collected by the researchers; very few of the articles relied on public quantitative data (census, administrative data or national public surveys). Twenty-nine scholars proceeded with a compilation of secondary data (statistical data or previous studies), particularly when examining migration trends and dynamics in Arab or African countries (22/29 articles).

Conclusion

The analysis conducted in this paper allows it to be confirmed that some features of the current international division of scientific labour can be illustrated by the examination of the research conducted on migration in/from African and Arab countries and published in the three mainstream journals examined. The analysis reveals, first, that there is a discrepancy between the number of articles written by scholars from African/Arab institutions and the number of articles published on migration in/from Arab or African countries. Scholars from Arab/African countries produce only a small part of the scientific knowledge on migration published in mainstream international journals. This probably has to do with both the lack of institutionalization of social sciences in African and Arab countries (very few institutions dedicated to research; a small number of academics; a low estimation of academic careers; no funding available for local research, meaning that most of the time funding comes from abroad with conditions attached, etc.), and restricted access to so-called

Table 4. Frequency of the topics addressed by population origin

Topic ^a	All articles	Population origin	
		Arab	SSA
Dominant	Culture/Religion/Identity Labour/Economy	Culture/Religion/ Identity	
Very Frequent	Migration trends and dynamics Migration management/ Politics of migration Development	Labour/Economy	Culture/Identity Migration trends and dynamics
Frequent	Discrimination Forced migration Methodology Networks Return/Repatriation Gender Integration Irregular migration Health Spatial mobility Transnationalism Mobilization	Development	Labour/Economy Migration management/Politics of migration Development
Peripheral	Environment Education Family Trafficking Human rights Residential segregation	Migration trends and dynamics Migration management/Politics of migration Return/Repatriation Environment Integration Mobilization Forced migration Methodology Transnationalism Health Irregular migration Discrimination Spatial mobility Networks Health Irregular migration Discrimination Spatial mobility Networks Family Human rights	Return/Repatriation Environment Integration Mobilization Forced migration Methodology Transnationalism Health Irregular migration Discrimination Spatial mobility Networks Trafficking Residential segregation Education

Note: ^aDominant = more than 20 articles addressing the topic; Very Frequent = 10 to 20 articles addressing the topic; Frequent = five to 10 articles addressing the topic; and Peripheral = fewer than five articles addressing the topic.

international journals (selection criteria; language barriers; weak integration in international academic networks; marginalization of some countries/topics in academia; high price of journal subscriptions).

This has also to do with the fact that research funding and capacities are concentrated in ‘Western’ countries. In this sense we can talk of an unequal division of academic production that assigns some countries and individual researchers to be only

Table 5. Type of methodology used, 2000–2010 (*N* = 139)

Methodology	<i>N</i>	%
Compilation of data	29	21
Document analysis	11	8
Mixed methods	16	11
Qualitative	51	37
Quantitative	32	23
Total	139	100

data providers or collectors for Western scholars and, to a certain extent, non-Western scholars working in Western institutions. In fact, African and Arab scholars face a double constraint: the fact that migration has only recently become a relevant area of investigation in social sciences as well as the institutional context within which they practice research. This makes them even more vulnerable to a tendency observed in migration studies: migration research often takes place in dedicated research centres heavily dependent on external funding. This encourages and sometimes forces migration researchers to take on policy-driven consultancy work. As a matter of fact, African and Arab scholars mostly publish reports and solicited studies, or are mainly published in policy-oriented journals such as *IM*.

Insofar as these papers studied Arab countries, they have almost exclusively been concerned with migration in the Mashreq region. By contrast, Maghrebis are the most studied population in industrialized countries, particularly in Europe. Quantitative as well as qualitative methods and data are both used to produce knowledge on migration in/from African and Arab countries. Data are mostly collected by the researchers themselves through ethnographic fieldwork, in-depth interviews or large-scale surveys, especially when the research is conducted in an African or Arab country – one of the reasons being the inaccessibility or unavailability of reliable administrative data. Scholars from African or Arab countries tend to rely more on compilation of secondary data.

These findings tend to support the hypothesis of a European and North American scientific hegemony on knowledge production on migration in these regions, at least in the mainstream journals specialized in the field. A large core of research published in these journals on African/Arab migration has taken the situation in European Union and North America countries as its starting point, neglecting the perspectives of academics from Arab and African institutions. The relative absence of these scholars from the international scientific scene could partly explain the importance given to some topics. Most of the publications address the effects of migration mainly in Europe and North America rather than the determinants or effects in African or Arab countries. Thus the setting of a hegemonic scientific agenda limits research options and subjects them to priorities dictated by the urgency felt in the European and North American countries of destination. In this sense, essential dimensions of migration from/to African and Arab countries are partly left behind such as: internal migration; return migration and reintegration of returnees; trends and characteristics of African/Arab migrations towards non-European Union/North America countries; impact of European Union/North America immigration in Arab/African countries; and more broadly the impact of emigration and immigration on African/Arab countries.

A broader analysis is necessary to understand the mechanisms that maintain and reproduce this division of knowledge production on migration. It would be interesting to analyse three dimensions:

- The structural conditions of knowledge production in African and Arab countries, which could be assessed by the number of research centres or universities dealing with migration issues; the number of researchers in these countries; and funding availability.
- The selection procedures of the journals: on what criteria do they rely in accepting (or not) an article; the composition of the editorial board; the publishing institution; the focus of the journal (is there a regionalist perspective?); and the topics privileged.
- Research practice and scientific production of the researchers: are they researchers or ‘experts’?; where do they publish?; what kind of publications (reports, scientific articles, journal articles, etc.)?; and in what language?

Notes

1. Among these: ‘Faits migratoires et mouvements sociaux dans le monde arabe’, a conference organized by the Moulay Hicham Foundation in Paris, France, June 2011 (see <http://moulayhichamfoundation.org/fr/content/conf%C3%A9rence-faits-migratoires-et-mouvements-sociaux-dans-le-monde-arabe>); ‘The Arab Spring and Beyond: Human Mobility, Forced Migration and Institutional Responses’, a workshop organized by the Refugee Studies Centre and the International Migration Institute at the University of Oxford, Oxford, UK, March 2012 (see <http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/events/the-arab-spring-and-beyond-human-mobility-forced-migration-and-institutional-responses>); ‘Migration and the Arab Spring’, a panel organized by the Migration Policy Centre at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy, June 2012.
2. REMI: *Revue européenne des migrations internationales*.
3. For an exhaustive list of the selected articles, see Appendix D.
4. See <http://remi.revues.org/>.
5. See <http://www.wiley.com/bw/submit.asp?ref=0020-7985>. Accessed December 19, 2013).
6. Six out of 12 scholars are from the US/UK; the others are from: Nigeria, China, Egypt, Switzerland, Mexico and Colombia (referring to the country of institutional affiliation).
7. See <http://www.wiley.com/bw/aims.asp?ref=0197-9183&site=1>. Accessed December 19, 2013.
8. Thirty-seven of the 65 articles published in REMI dealing with migration in/from Arab or African countries were published by academics based in France, mainly from the Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD).
9. Among them four articles were published in *International Migration* by the same author: Aderanti Adepoju.
10. See <http://www.iramuteq.org/>.

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Appendix ATable A1. Region of research by affiliation of the author for the three journals, 2000–10 ($N=143$)

Affiliation	Region where the research was conducted						Total
	Arab	SSA	Europe	North America/ Australia	SSA/Arab and European Union/North America/ Australia	Other	
France	7	7	13	0	4	3	34
United States	2	12	0	4	0	2	20
Mashreq	9	0	0	0	0	1	10
Other Europe/Canada/ Australia	3	3	15	2	4	0	27
SSA	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Intra-Occid	1	7	11	6	1	5	31
Occid-SSA	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Intra-SSA	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other	2	1	1	2	0	1	7
Total	24	44	40	14	9	12	143

Notes: Intra-Occid = collaboration between two or more authors located in Europe or North America.

Intra-SSA = South Africa/South Africa.

Mashreq = Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria.

Occid-SSA = France/Burkina Faso; UK/Zimbabwe; Netherlands/Ghana.

Other = Brazil, Iran, Turkey, Israel/United States, Singapore/United States, India/India/India.

Other Europe/Canada/Australia = Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Australia, Canada.

SSA = Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Niger, South Africa.

Appendix B

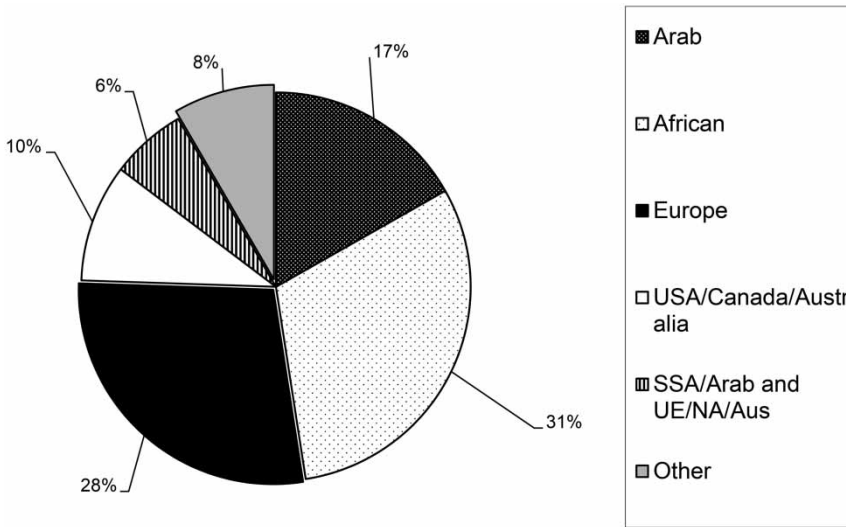


Figure B1. Number of articles by region in which the research was conducted ($N = 135$) for the three journals, 2000–10 ($N = 143$)

Appendix C

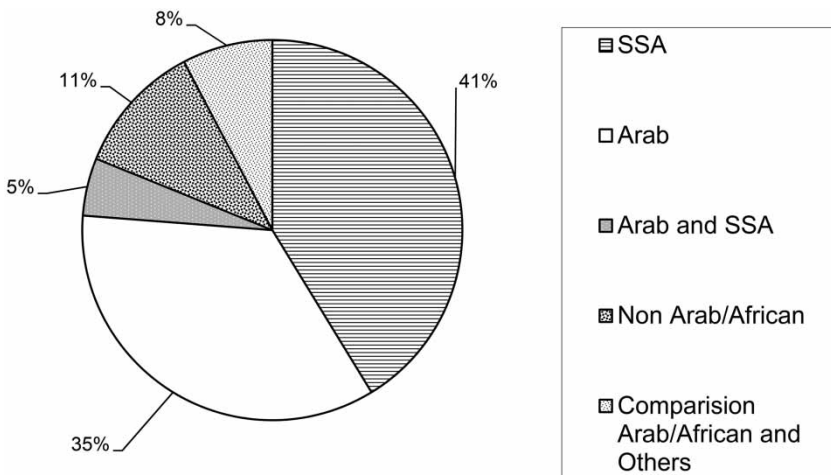


Figure C1. Number of articles by population origin ($N = 143$)

Appendix D: References analysed

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