



DEMOSTAF

Demography Statistics for Africa

*Emerging population issues in Sub-Saharan Africa:
Cross-checking and promoting demographic data for better action*

Newsletter n°3 January-June 2017

DEMOSTAF at the next International Population Conference • Congratulations to Dramane Boly, PhD in Demography! • Focus on... adolescent fertility rates • Information and activities related to WPs • Secondments of the 1st semester 2017 • Call for papers • Next collective workshop and mid-term meeting in Paris

DEMOSTAF at the next International Population Conference

The next International Population Conference will be held in Cape Town, South Africa from October 29 to November 4. Many DEMOSTAF participants will be present. Sixteen people benefit from a DEMOSTAF financial support to attend the conference. This support is substantial and has been highly appreciated by IUSSP. A side meeting will be organized during the conference period to present scientific progress to the SAC members who will be there. We will come back to you once the date is confirmed. Some of you will be invited to present the progress of their work. Please, mention the Grant Agreement Marie-Curie n°690984 DEMOSTAF in your presentations if the presented project benefit from DEMOSTAF support (see newsletter n°2).

Before the conference, trainings and seminars are proposed by IUSSP and applications are possible until August 15 on the IUSSP site (<https://iussp.org/en>) (good statistical level is required):

- *Training workshop on Social Media, Big Data and Digital Demography*
- *Training Course on Bayesian Population Projections: Theory and Practice*
- *Geospatial Demography. Combining Satellite, Survey, Census and Cellphone Data to Provide Small-area Estimates*

Congratulations to Dramane Boly, PhD in Demography!

Dramane Boly defended his PhD thesis *Inequalities in primary school enrolment in Ouagadougou in the 2000s decade* on Tuesday June 13th. The PhD was conducted at the University Paris Descartes under the co-supervision of Marc Pilon (IRD) and Jean-François Kobiané (ISSP).

In addition to the two supervisors, the jury was composed of the examiners Richard Marcoux (Université Laval), Philippe Cordazzo (University of Strasbourg), Valérie Delaunay (IRD) and Marie-France Lange (IRD).



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This thesis investigates the socio-spatial factors of inequalities in primary school enrolment in Ouagadougou by using a new approach to spatial inequalities in school supplies (through the merge of school data from two different sources), and by highlighting the individuals, families and contextual factors that impact the school enrolment of children aged between 9 and 11 years old.

Data used in thesis included data from the 2006 general census of the population and housing, school statistics (2000 to 2014), data from the georeferencing of schools and interviews with institutional actors in the education system. Analysis methods used include quantitative (bivariate analysis, logistic regression, multilevel logistic regression), qualitative and spatial analysis.

Regarding the school supply, public primary schools are more implanted in the city centre. The schools that are in informal neighborhoods located at the periphery of Ouagadougou are essentially private with unfavorable conditions for learning. The development of school supplies on the periphery of Ouagadougou city is not only depending on the politics but also depends on management of the urban space in which the parcelling has an important role.

With regards to school factors analysis, the familial status of children has an important impact on the school enrolment of children in the city centre, particularly for girls who are not related with the head of the household and must contribute to domestic activities. By contrast, in informal neighborhoods, the most important predictor variables are the household's economic conditions and the parent's educational level. Other factors such as the presence of tap water in the household and the possession of means locomotion are favorable to children's schooling. The analysis also shows that there is a contextual effect (even if family effects are more important) in the children's schooling in Ouagadougou. Indeed, the more the children reside in "well-educated neighborhoods", the more likely they are enrolled in school.

Focus on... adolescent fertility rates: a comparison between HDSS and DHS

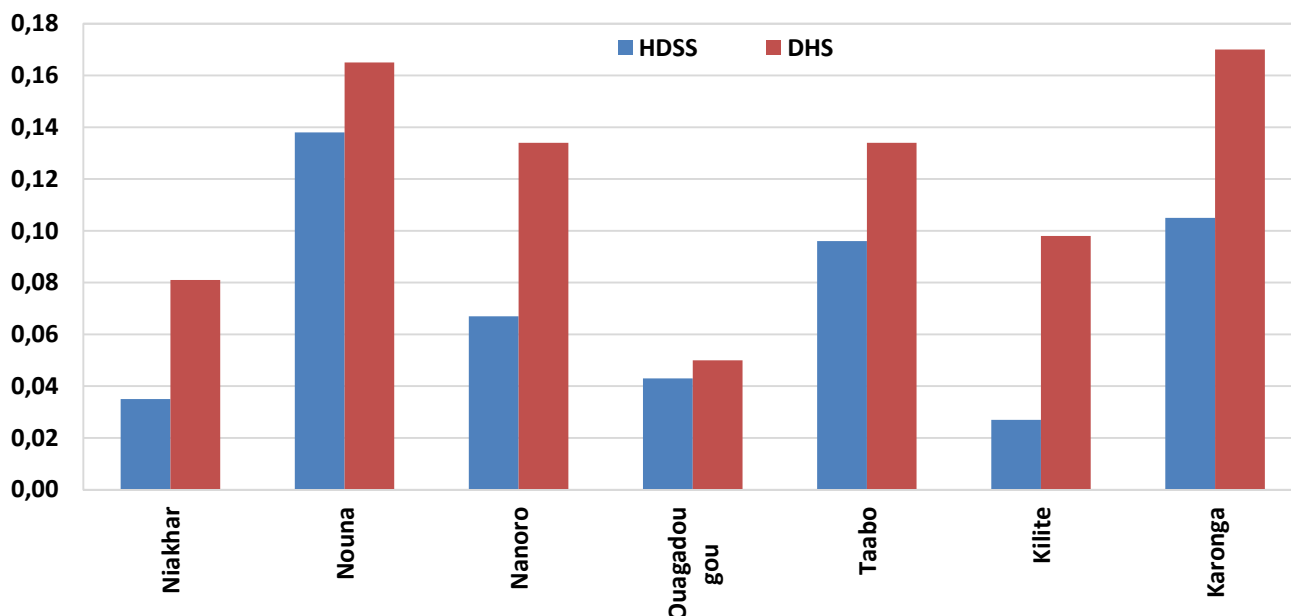
The INDEPTH network is recognized as a unique source of data on causes of death in low- and middle-income countries. However, its birth data remains to date an untapped resource. Three researchers from WP2 of DEMOSTAF (Clémentine Rossier, Valérie Delaunay, Bruno Schoumaker) organized a five-day workshop in May 2016 in Accra, which gathered participants from 18 Health and Demographic Surveillance Systems (HDSS) belonging to the INDEPTH network, amongst which all the sites who participate to DEMOSTAF, with funding from the Evidence project/USAIDS. One of the goals of the workshop was to validate the adolescent birth rates (ABR) produced by INDEPTH sites. The adolescent birth rate is one of the few indicators on adolescent sexual and reproductive health available at the global level, and is also increasingly used as an indicator of gender equality.

The DHS remains today the main source of data used to produce ABR for low income countries, and this despite the fact that the reliability of DHS measures on adolescent sexual and reproductive health events has been repeatedly questioned over the years, because of social desirability biases. But empirical analyses remain rare on the topic: the few existing internal validation suggest an underreporting of ABR in the DHS. Comparing the ABR in HDSS sites and in the DHS is not straightforward, because DHS rates concern entire regions, while HDSS sites cover only a small portion of each DHS region. Often, the HDSS area is more remote, and poorer, than the region as a whole. To conduct a comparison, we standardized the fertility rates in the HDSS by applying to the sites the educational distribution of the DHS region. To do that, we needed to compute the HDSS fertility rates by educational level, which we were able to do in 7 HDSS only (most sites do not have a continuous monitoring of education and other socioeconomic indicators). The results are the following: in every site but the urban ones, the HDSS ABR is much lower than the DHS ABR, exactly the opposite of what was expected. This result seems to be due to a difference in the definition of residence. The DHS use a de facto definition (all women who slept in the household the night before);



HDSSs use a *de jure* definition (even if you are absent for a while you are still counted). When lots of individuals engage in circular migration, the definition of residence can have a large impact on fertility rates. In sub-Saharan Africa, a large share of adolescents are mobile, especially childless adolescents: they go to urban areas to work or for education and then come back. For example in the Ouaga HDSS which is an urban HDSS, after two years, 30% of its entire population had been renewed, by young people leaving and being replaced by others. In the Senegalese sites, at times, a large share of young people is gone! A *de facto* definition of residence, while perfectly adapted to compute national fertility rates, will tend to exaggerate rural fertility and urban-rural fertility differences, since recent mothers tend to stay behind in rural areas.

Adolescent fertility rates in HDSS sites and the related DHS region
standardizing for education, 2009-2012



Information and activities related to WPs

- WP4 Family and household

Véronique Hertrich (INED) unfortunately had to withdraw from the project for health reasons. Since June, Aurélien Dasré (UPO) took over the coordination of the WP4 with Assa Gakou Dioumba (INSTAT Mali). Véronique Hertrich contributed greatly to the implementation of the project, from the first steps. A big thank you for everything! Thank you to Aurélien Dasré for agreeing to replace her. Prior to the next DEMOSTAF workshop, several colleagues will meet at the ANSD from 23 July to 5 August to advance on the different tasks of the WP4.



- WP5 Education

From 20 to 24 February 2017, several colleagues gathered in Ouagadougou to advance on the three tasks of the WP5, thanks to secondments funded by DEMOSTAF and ODSEF. In particular, they were able to compare the progress made in the three West African countries Senegal, Mali and Burkina Faso for which a representative of each national statistical office was present. E-meetings with colleagues involved in education in Uganda and Madagascar also provided an opportunity to discuss of the all WP5 activities and organize the upcoming calendar with a next workshop scheduled in August at ODSEF.

Secondments of the 1st semester 2017

Géraldine Duthé (INED) at ANSD in February (WP2) – Julio Rakotonirina (INSCPC) at UCL in February (WP3) – Dominique Diguët (INED) at ANSD in February-March (WP6) - Marc Pilon (IRD-CEPED) at ISSP in February-March (WP5) - Stéphanie Dos Santos (IRD) at ISSP in March (WP3) - Rila Ratovoson (IPM) at INED in April and at UCL in May (WP3) – Bilampoa Gnoumou Thombiano (ISSP) at INED in May (WP4) – Frédérique Andriamaro (UCM) at IRD-LPED in April (WP5) - Valérie Golaz (INED) at Makerere University in April (WP5) - Valérie Golaz (INED) at UCM in May (WP5) – Bénédicte Gastineau (IRD-LPED) at UCM in May (WP5) – Moussa Bougma (ISSP) at IRD-CEPED in May (WP5) – Idrissa Kaboré (ISSP) at IRD-CEPED in May-June (WP5) - Jean-François Kobiané (ISSP) at IRD-CEPED in June (WP5) – Dramane Boly (ISSP) at IRD-CEPED in June (WP5) – Christian Kakuba (Makerere University) at IRD-LPED in June (WP5) – Olivia Nankinga (Makerere University) at IRD-LPED in June (WP5) – John Mushomi (Makerere University) at IRD-LPED in June (WP5)

Call for papers

***Comment vieillissons-nous ?* Conference held at UCL, Louvain-la-neuve, Belgium, 28-31 August 2018**

The 20th Symposium of the International Association of the French-Speaking Demographers (AIDELF), in conjunction with the Chaire Quetelet, will take place from 28 to 31 August 2018 in Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium) at the Demographic Research Center of UCL. Deadline for submissions: 15 September 2017. Call for papers: <https://www.aidelf.org/content/colloque-de-louvain-la-neuve-2018>.

Next collective workshop and mid-term meeting in Paris!

A total of 25 African participants will be traveling to Europe during the next collective workshop from September 17 to October 18. Several important meetings will be organized on this occasion, in particular the mid-term meeting on September 29 with our project officer from the REA of the European Commission and a scientific expert. Prior to this meeting, on September 28, an internal meeting will be held to review our progress and plan what will be next. Some seminars are also planned: a seminar at the INSEE on September 26, a seminar on Ethics in research in sub-Saharan Africa with a paper presented by Claudine Sauvain Dugerdil (Unige) on September 27, and a scientific workshop on *Young people in rural areas* on October 13 organized by Valérie Golaz (INED), Bénédicte Gastineau (IRD) et al. at INED.

The INED coordination team

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